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BALLISTIC-RESISTANT COMPOSITE
ARTICLE HAVING IMPROVED MATRIX SYSTEM

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RELATED APPLICATIONS

This is a continuation-in-part application of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 432,259, filed November 6, 1989.

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Background of the Invention

1. Field of the Invention

This invention relates to ballistic resistant composite articles. More particularly, this invention relates to such articles having improved ballistic protection.

2. Prior Art

Ballistic articles such as bulletproof vests, helmets, structural members of helicopters and other military equipment, vehicle panels, briefcases, raincoats and umbrellas containing high strength fibers are known. Fibers conventionally used include aramid fibers such as poly(phenylenediamine terephthalamide), graphite fibers, nylon fibers, ceramic fibers, glass fibers and the like. For many applications, such as vests or parts of vests, the fibers are used in a woven or knitted fabric. For many of the applications, the fibers are encapsulated or embedded in a matrix material.

In "The Application of High Modulus Fibers to Ballistic Protection", R.C. Laible et al., J. Macromol. Sci.-Chem., A7(1), pp. 295-322, 1973, it is indicated on p. 298 that a fourth requirement is that the textile material have a high degree of heat resistance. In an NTIS publication, AD-A018 958 "New Materials in Construction for Improved Helmets", A.L.

Alesi et al., a multilayer highly oriented polypropylene film material (without matrix), referred to as "XP", was evaluated against an aramid fiber (with a phenolic/polyvinyl butyral resin matrix). The aramid system was judged to have the most promising combination of superior performance and a minimum of problems for combat helmet development. USP 4,403,012 and USP 4,457,985 disclose ballistic resistant composite articles comprised of networks of high molecular weight polyethylene or polypropylene fibers, and matrices composed of olefin polymers and copolymers, unsaturated polyester resins, epoxy resins, and other resins curable below the melting point of the fiber.

A.L. Lastnik, et al., "The Effect of Resin Concentration and Laminating Pressures on KEVLAR Fabric Bonded with Modified Phenolic Resin", Tech. Report NATICK/TR-84/030, June 8, 1984; disclose that an interstitial resin, which encapsulates and bonds the fibers of a fabric, reduces the ballistic resistance of the resultant composite article.

US Patent Nos. 4,623,574 and 4,748,064 disclose a simple composite structure comprising high strength fibers embedded in an elastomeric matrix. The simple composite structure exhibits outstanding ballistic protection as compared to simple composites utilizing rigid matrices, the results of which are disclosed in the patents. Particularly effective are simple composites employing ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene and polypropylene such as disclosed in US Patent No. 4,413,110.

US Patent Nos. 4,737,402 and 4,613,535 disclose complex rigid composite articles having improved impact resistance which comprise a network of high strength fibers such as the ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene and polypropylene disclosed in US Patent No. 4,413,110 embedded in an

elastomeric matrix material and at least one additional rigid layer on a major surface of the fibers in the matrix. It is disclosed that the composites have improved resistance to environmental hazards, improved impact resistance and are unexpectedly effective as ballistic resistant articles such as armor.

USP 4,650,710 discloses a ballistic resistant fabric article which comprises at least one network of fibers selected from the group consisting of extended chain polyethylene, polypropylene, polyvinyl alcohol and polyacrylonitrile fibers coated with a low modulus elastomeric material.

USP 4,650,710 discloses a flexible article of manufacture comprising a plurality of first flexible layers arranged in a first portion of the article, each of said first layers consisting essentially of fibers having a tensile modulus of at least about 300 g/denier and a tenacity of at least about 15 g/denier and a plurality of a second flexible layer arranged in a second portion of said article, each of said second flexible layers comprising fibers, the resistance to displacement of fibers in each of said second flexible layers being greater than the resistance to displacement in each of said first flexible layers.

Other ballistic resistant articles are described in USP Nos. 4,916,000, 4,403,012, 4,457,985, 4,737,401, 4,543,286, 4,563,392 and 4,501,856.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

One aspect of the present invention relates to a ballistic-resistant rigid composite comprised of one or more layers, at least one of said layers is a fibrous layer comprising a network of high strength filaments in a matrix material comprising a blend of

one or more thermoplastic polymers and one or more thermosetting resins and effective amount of one or more effective initiating and compatibilization agents which contain one or more moieties which
5 promote the curing of the thermosetting resins and which are compatible therewith and one or more moieties which are compatible with said thermoplastic polymers thereby enhancing the homogeneity of said blend as compared to the homogeneity of the blend in
10 the absence of said agents. As used herein "homogeneity" relates to the degree to which the thermosetting resins and thermoplastic polymers are mixed in the blend and describes the state of uniformity of the blend on the microscopic scale and
15 is observable via electron microscopes or optical microscopes. The composites of this invention exhibit good handling characteristics, long shelf life and resist delamination due to impact. When molded the composites require no or substantially ~~no~~ less
20 mold cooling and short molding cycle times, preferably less than 30 minutes.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

25 Composites of this invention comprise a network of filaments in a rigid matrix which comprises one or more thermoplastic polymers and one or more thermosetting resins. The cross-section of filaments for use in this invention may vary widely.
30 Useful filaments may have a circular cross-section, oblong cross-section or irregular or regular multi-lobal cross-section having one or more regular or irregular lobes projecting from the linear or longitudinal axis of the filament. In the
35 particularly preferred embodiments of the invention, the filaments are of substantially circular or oblong cross-section and in the most preferred embodiments

are of circular or substantially circular cross-section.

In the composite articles of this invention, the filaments may be arranged in networks having various configurations. For example, a plurality of filaments can be grouped together to form twisted or untwisted yarn bundles in various alignments. The filaments or yarn may be formed as a felt, knitted or woven (plain, basket, satin and crow feet weaves, etc.) into a network, fabricated into non-woven fabric, arranged in parallel array, layered, or formed into a woven fabric by any of a variety of conventional techniques. Among these techniques, for ballistic resistance applications we prefer to use those variations commonly employed in the preparation of aramid fabrics for ballistic-resistant articles. For example, the techniques described in U.S. Patent No. 4,181,768 and in M.R. Silyquist et al., J. Macromol Sci. Chem., A7(1), pp. 203 et. seq. (1973) are particularly suitable. In preferred embodiments of the invention, the filaments in each layer are aligned in a substantially parallel and unidirectional fashion, and the matrix material substantially coats the individual filaments.

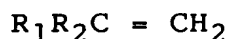
The type of filaments used in the fabrication of the article of this invention may vary widely and can be metallic filaments, semi-metallic filaments, inorganic filaments and/or organic filaments. Preferred filaments for use in the practice of this invention are those having a tenacity equal to or greater than about 10 g/d, a tensile modulus equal to or greater than about 150 g/d and an energy-in-break equal to or greater than about 8 joules/gram. Particularly preferred filaments are those having a tenacity equal to or greater than about 20 g/d, a tensile modulus equal to or greater than about 500 g/d and energy-in-break equal to or greater than

about 30 joules/grams. Amongst these particularly preferred embodiments, most preferred are those embodiments in which the tenacity of the filaments are equal to or greater than about 25 g/d, the
5 tensile modulus is equal to or greater than about 1000 g/d, and the energy-to-break is equal to or greater than about 35 joules/grams. In the practice of this invention, filaments of choice have a tenacity equal to or greater than about 30 g/d, the
10 tensile modulus is equal to or greater than about 1300 g/d and the energy-to-break is equal to or greater than about 40 joules/grams.

Filaments for use in the practice of this invention may be metallic, semi-metallic, inorganic
15 and/or organic. Illustrative of useful inorganic filaments are those formed from S-glass, silicon carbide, asbestos, basalt, E-glass, alumina, alumina-silicate, quartz, zirconia-silica, ceramic filaments, boron filaments, carbon filaments, and the
20 like. Exemplary of useful metallic or semi-metallic filaments are those composed of boron, aluminum, steel and titanium. Illustrative of useful organic filaments are those composed of aramids (aromatic polyamides), poly(m-xylylene adipamide),
25 poly(p-xylylene sebacamide), poly(2,2,2-trimethyl-hexamethylene terephthalamide), poly(piperazine sebacamide), poly(metaphenylene isophthalamide) (Nomex) and poly(p-phenylene terephthalamide) (Kevlar) and aliphatic and
30 cycloaliphatic polyamides, such as the copolyamide of 30% hexamethylene diammonium isophthalate and 70% hexamethylene diammonium adipate, the copolyamide of up to 30% bis-(-amidocyclohexyl) methylene, terephthalic acid and caprolactam, polyhexamethylene
35 adipamide (nylon 66), poly(butyrolactam) (nylon 4), poly(9-aminonanoic acid) nylon 9), poly(enantholactam) (nylon 7), poly(caprillactam)

(nylon 8), polycaprolactam (nylon 6),
poly(p-phenylene terephthalamide), polyhexamethylene
sebacamide (nylon 6,10), polyaminoundecanamide (nylon
11), polydodecanolacatam (nylon 12),
5 polyhexamethylene isophthalamide, polyhexamethylene
terephthalamide, polycaproamide, poly(nonamethylene
azelamide) (Nylon 9,9), poly(decamethylene azelamide)
(nylon 10,9), poly(decamethylene sebacamide) (nylon
10,10), poly[bis-4-aminocyclohexyl)methane
10 1,10-decanedi-carboxamide](Qiana)(trans), or
combination thereof; and aliphatic, cycloaliphatic
and aromatic polyesters such as
poly(1,4-cyclohexylidene dimethyl eneterephthalate)
cis and trans, poly(ethylene-2,6-naphthalate),
15 poly(1,4-cyclohexane dimethylene terephthalate)
(trans), poly(decamethylene terephthalate,
poly(ethylene terephthalate), poly(ethylene
isophthalate), poly(ethylene oxybenzoate),
poly(para-hydroxy benzoate), poly(β,β
20 dimethylpropiolactone), poly(decamethylene adipate),
poly(ethylene succinate) and the like.

Also illustrative of useful organic filaments
are those composed of extended chain polymers formed
by polymerization of α , β -unsaturated monomers of
25 the formula:



wherein:

30 R_1 and R_2 are the same or different and are
hydrogen, hydroxy, halogen, alkylcarbonyl, carboxy,
alkoxycarbonyl, heterocycle or alkyl or aryl either
unsubstituted or substituted with one or more
substituents selected from the group consisting of
35 alkoxy, cyano, hydroxy, alkyl and aryl. Illustrative
of such polymers of α , β -unsaturated monomers are
polymers including polystyrene, polyethylene,

polypropylene, poly(1-octadecene), polyisobutylene,
poly(1-pentene), poly(2-methylstyrene),
poly(4-methylstyrene), poly(1-hexene),
poly(1-pentene), poly(4-methoxystyrene),
5 poly(5-methyl-1-hexene), poly(4-methylpentene),
poly(1-butene), poly(3-methyl-1-butene),
poly(3-phenyl-1-propene), polyvinyl chloride,
polybutylene, polyacrylonitrile, poly(methyl
pentene-1), poly(vinyl alcohol), poly(vinyl-acetate),
10 poly(vinyl butyral), poly(vinyl chloride),
poly(vinylidene chloride), vinyl chloride-vinyl
acetate chloride copolymer, poly(vinylidene
fluoride), poly(methyl acrylate, poly(methyl
methacrylate), poly(methacrylo-nitrile),
15 poly(acrylamide), poly(vinyl fluoride), poly(vinyl
formal), poly(3-methyl-1-butene), poly(1-pentene),
poly(4-methyl-1-butene), poly(1-pentene),
poly(4-methyl-1-pentene), poly(1-hexane),
poly(5-methyl-1-hexene), poly(1-octadecene),
20 poly(vinyl cyclopentane), poly(vinylcyclohexane),
poly(-vinyl naphthalene), poly(vinyl methyl ether),
poly(vinylethylether), poly(vinyl propylether),
poly(vinyl carbazole), poly(vinyl pyrrolidone),
poly(2-chlorostyrene), poly(4-chloro-styrene),
25 poly(vinyl formate), poly(vinyl butyl ether),
poly(vinyl octyl ether), poly(vinyl methyl ketone),
poly(methylisopropenyl ketone), poly(4-phenylstyrene)
and the like.

In the most preferred embodiments of the
30 invention, composite articles include a filament
network, which may include a high molecular weight
polyethylene filament, a high molecular weight
polypropylene filament, an aramid filament, a high
molecular weight polyvinyl alcohol filament, a high
35 molecular weight polyacrylonitrile filament or
mixtures thereof. USP 4,457,985 generally discusses
such high molecular weight polyethylene and

polypropylene filaments, and the disclosure of this patent is hereby incorporated by reference to the extent that it is not inconsistent herewith. In the case of polyethylene, suitable filaments are those of
5 molecular weight of at least 150,000, preferably at least one million and more preferably between two million and five million. Such extended chain polyethylene (ECPE) filaments may be grown in solution as described in U.S. Patent No. 4,137,394 to
10 Meihuizen et al., or U.S. Patent No. 4,356,138 of Kavesh et al., issued October 26, 1982, or a filament spun from a solution to form a gel structure, as described in German Off. 3,004,699 and GB 2051667, and especially described in Application Serial No.
15 572,607 of Kavesh et al., filed January 20, 1984 (see EPA 64,167, published Nov. 10, 1982). As used herein, the term polyethylene shall mean a predominantly linear polyethylene material that may contain minor amounts of chain branching or
20 comonomers not exceeding 5 modifying units per 100 main chain carbon atoms, and that may also contain admixed therewith not more than about 50 wt% of one or more polymeric additives such as alkene-1-polymers, in particular low density
25 polyethylene, polypropylene or polybutylene, copolymers containing mono-olefins as primary monomers, oxidized polyolefins, graft polyolefin copolymers and polyoxymethylenes, or low molecular weight additives such as anti-oxidants, lubricants,
30 ultra-violet screening agents, colorants and the like which are commonly incorporated by reference. Depending upon the formation technique, the draw ratio and temperatures, and other conditions, a variety of properties can be imparted to these
35 filaments. The tenacity of the filaments should be at least 15 grams/denier, preferably at least 20 grams/denier, more preferably at least 25

grams/denier and most preferably at least 30 grams/denier. Similarly, the tensile modulus of the filaments, as measured by an Instron tensile testing machine, is at least 300 grams/denier, preferably at least 500 grams/denier and more preferably at least 1,000 grams/denier and most preferably at least 1,200 grams/denier. These highest values for tensile modulus and tenacity are generally obtainable only by employing solution or gel filament processes.

Similarly, highly oriented polypropylene filaments of molecular weight at least 200,000, preferably at least one million and more preferably at least two million may be used. Such high molecular weight polypropylene may be formed into reasonably well oriented filaments by the techniques prescribed in the various references referred to above, and especially by the technique of U.S. Serial No. 572,607, filed January 20, 1984, of Kavesh et al. and commonly assigned. Since polypropylene is a much less crystalline material than polyethylene and contains pendant methyl groups, tenacity values achievable with polypropylene are generally substantially lower than the corresponding values for polyethylene. Accordingly, a suitable tenacity is at least 8 grams/denier, with a preferred tenacity being at least 11 grams/denier. The tensile modulus for polypropylene is at least 160 grams/denier, preferably at least 200 grams/denier. The particularly preferred ranges for the above-described parameters can advantageously provide improved performance in the final article.

High molecular weight polyvinyl alcohol filaments having high tensile modulus are described in USP 4,440,711 which is hereby incorporated by reference to the extent it is not inconsistent herewith. In the case of polyvinyl alcohol (PV-OH), PV-OH filament of molecular weight of at least about

200,000. Particularly useful Pv-OH filament should have a modulus of at least about 300 g/d, a tenacity of at least 7 g/d (preferably at least about 10 g/d, more preferably at about 14 g/d, and most preferably at least about 17 g/d), and an energy-to-break of at least about 8 joules/gram. PV-OH filaments having a weight average molecular weight of at least about 200,000, a tenacity of at least about 10 g/d, a modulus of at least about 300 g/d, and an energy-to-break of about 8 joules/gram are more useful in producing a ballistic resistant article. PV-OH filament having such properties can be produced, for example, by the process disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,599,267.

15 In the case of polyacrylonitrile (PAN), PAN filament of molecular weight of at least about 400,000. Particularly useful PAN filament should have a tenacity of at least about 10 g/d and an energy-to-break of at least about 8 joules/gram. PAN filament having a molecular weight of at least about 400,000, a tenacity of at least about 15 to about 20 g/d and an energy-to-break of at least 8 joules/gram is most useful in producing ballistic resistant articles; and such filaments are disclosed, for example, in U.S. 4,535,027.

25 In the case of aramid filaments, suitable aramid filaments formed principally from aromatic polyamide are described in USP 3,671,542, which is hereby incorporated by reference. Preferred aramid filament will have a tenacity of at least about 20 g/d, a tensile modulus of at least about 400 g/d and an energy-to-break at least about 8 joules/gram, and particularly preferred aramid filaments will have a tenacity of at least about 20 g/d, a modulus of at least about 480 g/d and an energy-to-break of at least about 20 joules/gram. Most preferred aramid filaments will have a tenacity of at least about 20

g/denier, a modulus of at least about 900 g/denier and an energy-to-break of at least about 30 joules/gram. For example, poly(phenylene terephthalamide) filaments produced commercially by Dupont Corporation under the trade name of Kevlar® 29, 49, 129 and 149 having moderately high moduli and tenacity values are useful in forming ballistic resistant composites. Also useful in the practice of this invention is poly(metaphenylene isophthalamide) filaments produced commercially by Dupont under the tradename Nomex®.

The filaments are dispersed in a continuous phase of a rigid matrix material which preferably substantially coats each filament contained in the bundle of filament. The manner in which the filaments are dispersed may vary widely. The filaments may be aligned in a substantially parallel, unidirectional fashion, or filaments may be aligned in a multidirectional fashion with filaments at varying angles with each other. In the preferred embodiments of this invention, filaments in each layer are aligned in a substantially parallel, unidirectional fashion such as in a prepreg, pultruded sheet and the like.

The matrix material employed in the practice of this invention comprises a blend of one or more thermosetting resins, and one or more thermoplastic resins, and includes an effective amount of one or more initiating/compatibilization agents. As used herein "thermoplastic resins" are resins which can be heated and softened, cooled and hardened limitless times without undergoing a basic alteration, "thermosetting resins" are resins which do not tolerate thermal cycling and which cannot be resoftened and reworked after molding, extruding or casting and which attain new, irreversible properties when once set at a temperature which is critical to

each resin. An "initiating/compatibilization" agent is a material which has one or more moieties for initiating curing of at least one of the thermosetting resins and which are compatible therewith and which has one or more moieties which are compatible with at least one of said thermoplastic resins resulting in an improvement in the homogeneity of the blend of thermoplastic resins and thermosetting resins.

10 The proportions of thermosetting material to thermoplastic material in the matrix may vary widely depending on a number of factors including whether the matrix material has any ballistic-resistant properties of its own, the rigidity of the
15 thermoplastic and thermosetting resins, and upon the shape, heat resistance, shelf life, wear resistance, flammability resistance and other desired properties desired for the composite article. In general, the higher the proportion of the thermoplastic resin and
20 the lower the proportion of the thermosetting resin in the matrix, the greater the toughness and impact resistance and the longer the shelf life of the composite. However, longer mold cycle times and mold cooling cycles may be required with greater amounts
25 of the thermoplastic resin. Conversely, the lower the proportion of the thermoplastic resin and the higher the proportion of the thermosetting resin in the matrix, the greater the rigidity and the shorter the mold cycle times and mold cooling cycles of the
30 composites. However, toughness and impact resistance of the composite may be decreased relative to those of composites having greater amounts of the thermoplastic resin, and the shelf life of the
35 composites may be decreased relative to those of composites having greater amounts of the thermoplastic resin. Thus, the relative proportions of thermosetting resins and thermoplastic resins are

selected to achieve the desired physical properties and process parameters.

The choice of any thermosetting resin and thermoplastic resin for use in the formation of the matrix may vary widely depending on the desired characteristics of the composite. One important characteristic of the matrix material is its modulus which is preferably equal to or greater than about 500 psi (3,450 kPa). The upper limit for the modulus is not critical and usually the higher the modulus the more desirable are composite properties. In the preferred embodiments of the invention, the thermoplastic and thermosetting resins are selected such that the matrix material has a modulus equal to or greater than about 500 psi (3,450 kPa), and in the particularly preferred embodiments, these resins are selected such that the matrix material has a modulus equal to or greater than about 2,000 psi (13,800 kPa). In the most preferred embodiments of the invention, the thermoplastic and thermosetting resins are selected such that the matrix material has a modulus equal to or greater than about 5,000 psi (34,5000 kPa).

In general, the amount of thermoplastic resin is from about 10 to about 90 vol% based on total volume of the matrix and the amount of thermosetting resin is from about 90 to about 10 vol% on the aforementioned basis. In the preferred embodiments of the invention the amount of thermoplastic resin is from about 20 to about 80 vol% based on the total volume of the matrix and the amount of thermosetting resin is from about 80 to about 20 vol% on the aforementioned basis. In the particularly preferred embodiments, the amount of thermoplastic resin in the matrix is from about 25 to about 75 vol% based on the volume of matrix and the amount of thermosetting material is from about 75 to about 25 vol% on the

aforementioned basis. In the most preferred
embodiments of the invention, the amount of
thermoplastic resin in the matrix is from about 30 to
about 70 vol% based on the total volume of the
5 matrix, and the amount of thermosetting resin in the
matrix is from about 70 to about 30 vol% on the
aforementioned basis.

Thermosetting resins useful in the practice of
this invention may vary widely. Illustrative of
10 useful thermosetting resins are alkyds such as those
derived from esterification of polybasic acids, as
for example, phthalic anhydride, fumaric acid, maleic
anhydride, isophthalic acid, terephthalic acid,
trimesic acid, hemimellitic acid, succinic
15 anyhydride, fatty acids derived from mineral or
vegetable oils and the like, and polyhydric alcohols
as for example glycerol, ethylene glycol, propylene
glycol, pinacol, 1,4-butanediol, 1,3-propanediol,
sorbitol, pentaerythritol, 1,2-cyclohexanediol and
20 the like. Other useful thermosetting resins are
acrylics such as crosslinkable polyacrylics,
polyacrylates, epoxydiacrylates, urethane diacrylates
and the like. Still other useful thermosetting
resins are amino resins derived from reaction between
25 formaldehyde and various amino compounds such as
melamine, urea, aniline, ethylene urea, sulfonamide,
dicyanodiamide and the like. Other useful
thermosetting resins include urethanes derived from
reaction of polyisocyanates or diisocyanates such as
30 2,6-tolylene diisocyanate, 2,4-tolylene diisocyanate,
4,4'-diphenyl-methane diisocyanate,
4,4'-dicyclohexyl-methane diisocyanate and the like,
and polyols such as glycerin, ethylene glycol,
diethylene glycol, trimethylolpropane,
35 1,2,6-hexanetriol, sorbitol, pentaerythritol and the
like.

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Exemplary of still other thermosetting resins useful in the practice of this invention are unsaturated polyesters derived from reaction of dibasic acids such as maleic anhydride, fumaric acid, adipic acid, azelaic acid and the like, and dihydric alcohols such as ethylene glycol and propylene glycol, 1,3-butylene glycol, 2,3-butylene glycol, diethylene glycol, dipropylene glycols and the like; and silicones such as dimethyldichlorosilane and the like.

Yet another class of useful thermosetting resins are epoxies based on saturated or unsaturated aliphatic, cycloaliphatic, aromatic and heterocyclic epoxides. Useful epoxides include glycidyl ethers derived from epichlorohydrin adducts and polyols, particularly polyhydric phenols. Another useful epoxide is the diglycidyl ether of bisphenol A. Additional examples of useful polyepoxides are resorcinol diglycidyl ether, 3,4-epoxy-6-methylcyclohexylmethyl-9,10-epoxystearate, 1,2,-bis(2,3-epoxy-2-methylpropoxy)ethane, diglycidyl ether of 2,2-(p-hydroxyphenyl) propane, butadiene dioxide, dicyclopentadiene dioxide, pentaerythritol tetrakis(3,4-epoxycyclohexanecarboxylate), vinylcyclohexene dioxide, divinylbenzene dioxide, 1,5-pentadiol bis(3,4-epoxycyclo-hexane carboxylate), ethylene glycol bis(3,4-epoxycyclo-hexane carboxylate), 2,2-diethyl-1,3-propanediol bis(3,4-epoxycyclohexanecarboxylate), 1,6-hexanediol bis(3,4-epoxycyclohexanecarboxylate), 2-butene-1,4-diol bis(3,4-epoxy-6-methylcyclohexanecarboxylate), 1,1,1-trimethylolpropane tris (3,4-epoxycyclohexanecarboxylate), 1,2,3-propanetriol tris(3,4-epoxycyclohexanecarboxylate), dipropylene glycol

- bis(2-ethylexyl-4,5-epoxycyclohexane-1,2-dicarboxylate), diethylene glycol
bis(3,4-epoxy-6-methylcyclohexanecarboxylate), triethylene glycol
- 5 bis(3,4-epoxycyclohexanecarboxylate),
3,4-epoxycyclohexyl-methyl
3,4-epoxycyclohexanecarboxylate,
3,4-epoxy-1-methylcyclohexylmethyl
3,4-epoxy-1-methylcyclohexane-carboxylate,
- 10 bis(3,4-epoxycyclohexylmethyl) pimelate,
bis(3,4-epoxy-6-methylenecyclohexylmethyl) maleate,
bis(3,4-epoxy-6-methylcyclohexylmethyl) succinate,
bis(3,4-epoxycyclohexylmethyl) oxalate,
bis(3,4-epoxy-6-methylcyclohexylmethyl) sebacate,
- 15 bis(3,4-epoxy-6-methylcyclohexylmethyl) adipate,
bis(3,4-epoxycyclo-hexylmethyl) terephthalate,
2,2'-sulfonyldiethanol
bis(3,4-epoxycyclohexanecarboxylate), N,N'-ethylene
bis(4,5-epoxycyclohexane-1,2-dicarboximide),
- 20 di(3,4-epoxycyclohexylmethyl)
1,3-tolylenedicarbamate,
3,4-epoxy-6-methylcyclohexanecarboxaldehyde acetal,
3,9-bis(3,4-epoxycyclohexyl) spirobi-(methadioxane),
and the like.

25 Useful thermosetting resins also include phenolic resins produced by the reaction of phenols and aldehydes. Useful phenols include phenol, o-cresol, m-cresol, p-cresol, p-tertbutylphenol, p-tertoctylphenol, p-nonylphenol, 2,3-xyleneol,

30 2,4-xyleneol, 2,5-xyleneol, 2,6-xyleneol, 3,1-xyleneol, 3,4-xyleneol, resorcinol, bisphenol-A and the like. Useful aldehydes include formaldehyde, acetoldehyde, propionaldehyde, n-butyraldehyde, isobutyraldehyde, glyoxal, furfural and the like.

35 Other useful thermosetting resins are aromatic vinylesters such as the condensation product of epoxide resins and unsaturated acids usually diluted

in a compound having double bond unsaturation such as vinylaromatic monomer as for example styrene and vinyltoluene, and diallyl phthalate. Illustrative of useful vinylesters are diglycidyl adipate, diglycidyl isophthalate, di(2,3-epoxybutyl) adipate, di(2,3-epoxybutyl) oxalate, di(2,3-epoxyhexyl) succinate, di(3,4-epoxybutyl) maleate, di(2,3-epoxyoctyl) pimelate, di(2,3-epoxybutyl) phthalate, di(2,3-epoxyoctyl) tetrahydrophthalate, di(4,5-epoxy-dodecyl) maleate, di(2,3-epoxybutyl) terephthalate, di(2,3-epoxypentyl) thiodipropionate, di(5,6-epoxy-tetradecyl) diphenyldicarboxylate, di(3,4-epoxyheptyl) sulphonyldibutyrate, tri(2,3-epoxybutyl) 1,2,4 butanetricarboxylate, di(5,6-epoxypentadecyl) maleate, di(2,3-epoxybutyl) azelate, di(3,4-epoxybutyl) citrate, di(5,6-epoxyoctyl) cyclohexane-1,3-dicarboxylate, di(4,5-epoxyoctadecyl) malonate, bisphenol-A-fumaric acid polyester and the like.

Preferred thermosetting resins for use in the practice of this invention are vinyl esters, unsaturated polyesters, epoxies and phenolics. Particularly preferred thermosetting resins are vinyl esters, epoxies and phenolics, with vinylesters being the thermosetting resin of choice.

Thermoplastic resins for use in the practice of this invention may also vary widely. Illustrative of useful thermoplastic resins are polylactones such as poly(pivalolactone), poly(ϵ -caprolactone) and the like; polyurethanes derived from reaction of diisocyanates such as 1,5-naphthalene diisocyanate, p-phenylene diisocyanate, m-phenylene diisocyanate, 2,4-toluene diisocyanate, 4,4' diphenylmethane diisocyanate, 3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'diphenyl-methane diisocyanate, 3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'biphenyl diisocyanate, 4,4'-diphenylisopropylidene diisocyanate, 3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-iphenyl diisocyanate,

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3,3'-dimethyl-4,4'-diphenylmethane diisocyanate,
3,3'-dimethoxy-4,4'-biphenyl diisocyanate,
dianisidine diisocyanate, ~~tolidine~~ diisocyanate,
hexamethylene diisocyanate,

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toluidine HAN
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- 5 4,4'-diisocyananodiphenylmethane and the like and
linear long-chain diols such as poly(tetramethylene
adipate), poly(ethylene adipate), poly(1,4-butylene
adipate), poly(1,5-pentylene adipate), poly(1,3
butylene adipate), poly(ethylene succinate),
10 poly(2,3-butylene succinate), polyether diols and the
like; polycarbonates such as poly[methane bis
(4-phenyl) carbonate], poly[1,1-ether bis(4-phenyl)
carbonate], poly[diphenylmethane bis
(4-phenyl)carbonate], poly[1,1-cyclohexane
15 bis(4-phenyl)carbonate] and the like; poly sulfones;
polyether ether ketones; polyamides such as
poly(4-amino butyric acid), poly(hexamethylene
adipamide), poly(6-aminohexanoic acid),
poly(m-xylylene adipamide), poly(p-xylylene
20 sebacamide), poly(2,2,2-trimethyl hexamethylene
terephthalamide), poly(metaphenyleneisophthalamide)
(Nomex), poly(p-phenylene terephthalamide) (Kevlar),
and the like; polyesters such as poly(ethylene
azelate), poly(ethylene-1,5-naphthalate),
25 poly(1,4-cyclohexane dimethylene terephthalate),
poly(ethylene oxybenzoate) (A-Tell),
poly(para-hydroxy benzoate) (Ekonol),
poly(1,4-cyclohexylidene dimethylene terephthalate)
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cis (Kodel) (~~as~~), poly(1,4-cyclohexylidene dimethylene
30 terephthalate) (Kodel) (trans), polyethylene
terephthalate, polybutylene terephthalate and the
like; poly(arylene oxides) such as
poly(2,6-dimethyl-1,4-phenylene oxide),
poly(2,6-diphenyl-1,4-phenylene oxide) and the like;
35 poly(arylene sulfides) such as poly(phenylene
sulfide) and the like; polyetherimides; thermoplastic
elastomers such as polyurethane elastomers,

fluoroelastomers, butadiene/acrylonitrile elastomers,
silicone elastomers, polybutadiene, polyisobutylene,
ethylene-propylene copolymers,
ethylene-propylene-diene terpolymers,
5 polychloroprene, polysulfide elastomers, block
copolymers, made up of segments of glassy or
crystalline blocks such as polystyrene,
poly(vinyl-toluene), poly(t-butyl styrene), polyester
and the like and the elastomeric blocks such as
10 polybutadiene, polyisoprene, ethylene-propylene
copolymers, ethylene-butylene copolymers, polyether
ester and the like as for example the copolymers in
polystyrene-polybutadiene-polystyrene block copolymer
manufactured by Shell Chemical Company under the
15 trade name of Kraton®; vinyl polymers and their
copolymers such as polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl
alcohol, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl butyral,
polyvinylidene ~~polyvinylidene~~ chloride, ethylene-vinyl acetate
copolymers, and the like; polyacrylics, polyacrylate
20 and their copolymers such as polyethyl acrylate,
poly(n-butyl acrylate), polymethyl methacrylate,
polyethyl methacrylate, poly(n-butyl methacrylate),
poly(n-propyl methacrylate), polyacryl-amide,
polyacrylonitrile, polyacrylic acid, ethylene-acrylic
25 acid copolymers, methyl methacrylate-styrene
copolymers, ethylene-ethyl acrylate copolymers,
methacrylated budadiene-styrene copolymers and the
like; polyolefins such as low density polyethylene,
polypropylene, chlorinated low density polyethylene,
30 poly(4-methyl-1-pentene) and the like; ionomers; and
polyepichlorohydrins.

In the preferred embodiments of the invention,
the thermoplastic material is selected from the group
consisting of polyurethanes, polyvinyls,
35 polystyrene-polyisoprene-polystyrene block copolymer
thermoplastic elastomers, polyacrylics and
polyolefins. In the particularly preferred

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embodiments of the invention the preferred thermoplastic polymer is a polyurethane.

M.V.M.

5 In the blend of the invention, includes an initiating/compatibilization agent. This material serves a dual purposes. It promotes the cure of the thermosetting resin and enhances the ^{homogeneity} ~~homogeneity~~ of the blend. Initiating/compatibilization agents for used in the practice of this invention may vary widely depending on the particular thermoplastic

10 polymer(s) and thermosetting resin(s) forming the matrix blend. Useful initiating/compatibilization agents are those which contain moieties which can promote the curing of the curable thermosetting resin, preferably resulting in a residue which

15 becomes part of the cured resin, and which have one or more moieties which are compatible with the thermoplastic polymer contained in said blend. The compatibility of a moiety in a thermoplastic polymer can be determined through conventional means as for example the ~~Hildebrand~~ expression for the square root of the cohesive energy density which is defined as the solubility parameter (δ) or the Smalls molar attraction constants as described in more detail in "Properties and Structure of Polymers" by A. V.

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25 Tobolsky, Wiley and Sons, New York (1960) as follows:

$$\delta = (\Delta E / v_e)^{1/2}$$

where ΔE is the molar energy of ~~evaporation~~ evaporation of the thermoplastic polymer or thermosetting resin; and v_e is the molar volume of a neutral solvent. Also, see

30 Small, PA, J. Appl. Chem., 3, 71, (1953). As a result, the initiating/compatibilization agent enhances the homogeneity of the blend by promoting the mixing of dissimilar materials.

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35 The agents may be multifunctional, containing functionalities which promote the cure of the curable resin and containing functionalities which are compatible with the thermoplastic resin as described

above. The agents may also be mixtures of materials, one class of materials having moieties which are compatible with the thermoplastic polymer. Agents for use in any particular situation will depend on the particular resin and polymer employed. For example, when the resin is an epoxy and the polymer is a poly(lactone) such as poly(pivaloyllactone), useful agents will include moieties which act as curing agents for the cure of the epoxy resin, such as polyamines, anhydrides, thiols and polybasic acid functions, and moieties which are compatible with the thermoplastic resin such as carboxylic acid ester functions. Illustrative of such materials are compounds which include an amine function (preferably a primary amine function) and a carboxylic acid ester function such as acetate. Similarly, when the thermosetting resin is the epoxy resin and the thermoplastic resin is a polyamide, useful agents will include one or more moieties which initiate the curing of an epoxy resin such as those listed above, and one or more functionalities which are compatible with the thermoplastic polyamide such as allyl ester functions. When the curable thermosetting resin is a vinyl ester resin and the thermoplastic polymer is a poly(vinyl butyral), useful agents will include moieties which promote the curing of the vinyl ester such as a peroxide function and the like, and moieties which are compatible with the poly(vinyl butyral) such as vinyl groups, aromatic groups and the like. Illustrative of such materials is benzoyl peroxide.

In the preferred embodiments of the invention useful initiating/compatibilization agents are materials which include aliphatic and aromatic peroxide functions and which functions derived from the condensation of polyamines with fatty acids or dimer acids. Particularly preferred

initiating/compatibilization agents are materials containing alkyl peroxide or aryl peroxide functions and polyamide and amidoamine resins; and most preferred initiating/compatibilization agents are materials containing benzoyl peroxide and polyamide functions such as the polyamide sold by ~~Kenkel~~ Henkel 4/08/91
Corporation under the tradename (versamid®)

An "effective amount" of a useful initiator/compatibilization agent is employed. As used herein an "effective amount" is an amount which is effective to homogenize the blend to the desired extent. Usually, this effect can be obtained where the amount of initiating/compatibilization agent is at least about 1% by weight of the blend. In the preferred embodiments of the invention the amount of initiator/compatibilization agent employed is from about 1% to about 20% by weight of the blend and in the more preferred embodiment the amount of initiator/compatibilization agent is from about 1% to about 10% by weight of the blend.

Useful initiator/compatibilization agent and the amounts thereof, and other reaction parameters required in the curing and polymerization step are well known in the art and will not be described herein in great detail. Illustrative of such useful initiators and reaction parameters are those described in "Preparative Methods of Polymer Chemistry", Sorenson & Campbell, Interscience Publishers (1978) which is incorporated herein by reference.

The proportions of matrix to filament in the composite is not critical and may vary widely depending on a number of factors including, whether the matrix material has any ballistic-resistant properties of its own (which is generally not the case) and upon the rigidity, shape, heat resistance, wear resistance, flammability resistance mold cycle

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time, handling characteristics and other properties desired for the composite article. In general, the proportion of matrix to filament in the composite may vary from relatively small amounts where the amount of matrix is about 10% by volume of the filaments to relatively large amounts where the amount of matrix is up to about 90% by volume of the filaments. In the preferred embodiments of this invention, matrix amounts of from about 15 to about 85% by volume are employed. All volume percents are based on the total volume of the composite. In the particularly preferred embodiments of the invention, ballistic-resistant articles of the present invention contain a relatively minor proportion of the matrix (e.g., about 10 to about 30% by volume of composite), since the ballistic-resistant properties are almost entirely attributable to the filament, and in the particularly preferred embodiments of the invention, the proportion of the matrix in the composite is from about 10 to about 30% by volume of filaments.

The articles of this invention can be fabricated using a number of procedures. In general, the layers are formed by molding the combination of the matrix material and filaments in the desired configurations and amounts by subjecting the combination to heat, and pressure during a mold cycle time. An advantage of those embodiments of this invention in which the thermosetting resin is a vinyl ester is that relative short mold cycle times and temperatures may be employed.

The filaments may be premolded by subjecting them to heat and pressure. For example, for extended chain polyethylene filaments, molding temperatures range from about 20 to about 150°C, preferably from about 80 to about 145°C, more preferably from about 100 to about 135°C depending on the type of matrix material selected. The molding pressure may range

from about 10 psi (69 kPa) to about 10,000 psi (69,000 kPa). A pressure between about 10 psi (69 kPa) and about 100 psi (690 kPa), when combined with temperatures below about 100°C for a period of time less than about 1.0 min., may be used simply to cause adjacent filaments to stick together. Pressures from about 100 psi to about 10,000 psi (69,000 kPa), when coupled with temperatures in the range of about 100 to about 155°C for a time of between about 1 to about 5 min., may cause the filaments to deform and to compress together (generally in a film-like shape). Pressures from about 100 psi (690 kPa) to about 10,000 psi (69,000 kPa), when coupled with temperatures in the range of about 150 to about 155°C for a time of between 1 to about 5 min., may cause the film to become translucent or transparent. For polypropylene filaments, the upper limitation of the temperature range would be about 10 to about 20°C higher than for ECPE filament.

In the preferred embodiments of the invention, the filaments (premolded if desired) are precoated with the desired matrix material prior to being arranged in a network and molded as described above. The coating may be applied to the filaments in a variety of ways and any method known to those of skill in the art for coating filaments may be used. For example, one method is to apply the matrix material to the stretched high modulus filaments either as a liquid, a sticky solid or particles in suspension, or as a fluidized bed. Alternately, the matrix material may be applied as a solution or emulsion in a suitable solvent which does not adversely affect the properties of the filament at the temperature of application. In these illustrative embodiments, any liquid capable of dissolving or dispersing the matrix material may be used. However, in the preferred embodiments of the

invention useful solvents include water, paraffin oils, ketones, alcohols, aromatic solvents or hydrocarbon solvents or mixtures thereof, with illustrative specific solvents including paraffin oil, xylene, toluene and octane. The techniques used to dissolve or disperse the matrix in the solvents will be those conventionally used for the coating of thermoplastic resins on a variety of substrates.

Other techniques for applying the coating to the filaments may be used, including coating of the high modulus precursor (gel filament) before the high temperature stretching operation, either before or after removal of the solvent from the filament. The filament may then be stretched at elevated temperatures to produce the coated filaments. The gel filament may be passed through a solution of the appropriate matrix material, as for example an elastomeric material dissolved in paraffin oil, or an aromatic or aliphatic solvent, under conditions to attain the desired coating. Crystallization of the polymer in the gel filament may or may not have taken place before the filament passes into the cooling solution. Alternately, the filament may be extruded into a fluidized bed of the appropriate matrix material in powder form.

The proportion of coating on the coated filaments or fabrics may vary from relatively small amounts (e.g., 1% by weight of filaments) to relatively large amounts (e.g., 150% by weight of filaments), depending upon whether the coating material has any impact or ballistic-resistant properties of its own (which is generally not the case) and upon the rigidity, shape, heat resistance, wear resistance, flammability resistance and other properties desired for the complex composite article. In general, ballistic-resistant articles of the present invention containing coated filaments

should have a relatively minor proportion of coating (e.g., about 10 to about 30 percent by volume of filaments), since the ballistic-resistant properties are almost entirely attributable to the filament.

5 Nevertheless, coated filaments with higher coating contents may be employed. Generally, however, when the coating constitutes greater than about 60% (by volume of filament), the coated filament is consolidated with similar coated filaments to form a
10 simple composite without the use of additional matrix material.

Furthermore, if the filament achieves its final properties only after a stretching operation or other manipulative process, e.g. solvent exchanging,
15 drying or the like, it is contemplated that the coating may be applied to a precursor material of the final filament. In such cases, the desired and preferred tenacity, modulus and other properties of the filament should be judged by continuing the
20 manipulative process on the filament precursor in a manner corresponding to that employed on the coated filament precursor. Thus, for example, if the coating is applied to the xerogel filament described in U.S. Application Ser. No. 572,607 of Kavesh et
25 al., and the coated xerogel filament is then stretched under defined temperature and stretch ratio conditions, then the filament tenacity and filament modulus values would be measured on uncoated xerogel filament which is similarly stretched.

30 It is a preferred aspect of the invention that each filament be substantially coated with the matrix material for the production of composites having improved impact protection, delamination resistance, rigidity and/or ballistic resistance, and relatively
35 shorter mold cycle times, preferably of less than about 30 minutes. A filament is substantially coated by using any of the coating processes described above

or can be substantially coated by employing any other process capable of producing a filament coated essentially to the same degree as a filament coated by the processes described heretofore (e.g., by
5 employing known high pressure molding techniques).

The filaments and networks produced therefrom are formed into "simple composites" as the precursor to preparing the complex composite articles of the present invention. The term, "simple composite", as
10 used herein is intended to mean composites made up of one or more layers, each of the layers containing filaments as described above with a single major matrix material, which material may include minor proportions of other materials such as fillers,
15 lubricants or the like.

The proportion of matrix material to filament is variable for the simple composites, with matrix material amounts of from about 5% to about 150 vol%, by volume of the composite, representing the broad
20 general range. Within this range, it is preferred to use composites having a relatively high filament content, such as composites having only about 10 to about 30 vol% matrix material by volume of the composite.

25 Stated another way, the filament network occupies different proportions of the total volume of the simple composite. Preferably, however, the filament network comprises at least about 30 volume percent of the simple composite. For ballistic
30 protecting, the filament network comprises at least about 50 volume percent, more preferably about 70 volume percent, and most preferably at least about 75 volume percent, with the matrix occupying the remaining volume.

35 A particularly effective technique for preparing a preferred composite of this invention comprised of substantially parallel, unidirectional

aligned filaments includes the steps of pulling a filament or bundles of filaments through a bath containing a solution of a matrix material and circumferentially winding this filament into a single
5 sheet-like layer around and along a bundle of filaments the length of a suitable form, such as a cylinder. The solvent, if used, is then evaporated leaving a sheet-like layer of filaments embedded in a matrix that can be removed from the cylindrical
10 form. Alternatively, a plurality of filaments or bundles of filaments can be simultaneously pulled through the bath containing a solution or dispersion of a matrix material and laid down in closely positioned, substantially parallel relation to one
15 another on a suitable surface. Evaporation of the solvent leaves a sheet-like layer comprised of uni-directional filaments which are coated with the matrix material and which are substantially parallel and aligned along a common filament direction. The
20 sheet is suitable for subsequent processing such as laminating to another sheet to form composites containing more than one layer.

Similarly, a filament-type simple composite can be produced by pulling a group of filament
25 bundles through a dispersion or solution of the matrix material to substantially coat each of the individual filaments, and then evaporating the solvent to form the coated yarn. The yarn can then, for example, be employed to form fabrics, which in
30 turn, can be used to form more complex composite structures. Moreover, the coated yarn can also be processed into a simple composite by employing conventional filament winding techniques; for example, the simple composite can have coated yarn
35 formed into overlapping filament layers.

The number of layers included in the composite of this invention may vary widely depending on the

uses of the composite, for example, in those uses where the composite would be used as ballistic protection, the number of layers would depend on a number of factors including the degree of ballistic protection desired and other factors known to those of skill in the ballistic protection art. In general for this application, the greater the degree of protection desired the greater the number of layers included in the article for a given weight of the article. Conversely, the lessor the degree of ballistic protection required, the lessor the number of layers required for a given weight of the article. It is convenient to characterize the geometries of such composites by the geometries of the filaments and then to indicate that the matrix material may occupy part or all of the void space left by the network of filaments. One such suitable arrangement is a plurality of layers or laminates in which the coated filaments are arranged in a sheet-like array and aligned parallel to one another along a common filament direction. Successive layers of such coated, uni-directional filaments can be rotated with respect to the previous layer. An example of such laminate structures are composites with the second, third, fourth and fifth layers rotated $+45^{\circ}$, -45° , 90° and 0° , with respect to the first layer, but not necessarily in that order. Other examples include composites with $0^{\circ}/90^{\circ}$ layout of yarn or filaments.

One technique for forming composites of this invention having more than one layer includes the steps of arranging coated filaments into a desired network structure, and then consolidating and heat setting the overall structure to cause the coating material to flow and occupy the remaining void spaces, thus producing either a continuous or a discontinuous matrix without a mold cooling cycle or

with a relatively short mold cooling cycle. Another technique is to arrange layers or other structures of coated or uncoated filament adjacent to and between various forms, e.g. fabric films, of the matrix material and then to consolidate and heat set the overall structure. In the above cases, it is possible that the matrix can be caused to stick or flow without completely melting. In general, if the matrix material is caused to melt, relatively little pressure is required to form the composite; while if the matrix material is only heated to a sticking point, generally more pressure is required. Also, the pressure and time to set the composite and to achieve optimal properties will generally depend on the nature of the matrix material (chemical composition as well as molecular weight) and processing temperature.

The composites of this invention comprising one or more layers may be incorporated into complex composites. For example, such composites may be incorporated into more complex composites to provide a more rigid complex composite article suitable, for example, as structural ballistic-resistant components, such as helmets, structural members of aircraft, and vehicle panels. The term "rigid" as used in the present specification and claims, is intended to include semi-flexible and semi-rigid structures that are capable of being free standing, without collapsing. To form the complex composite, at least one substantially rigid layer is bonded or otherwise connected to a major surface of the mono or multi-layer composite. The resultant complex composite article is capable of standing by itself and is impact and delamination resistant. Where there is only one layer, the composite of this invention ordinarily forms a remote portion of the complex composite article; that is a portion that is

not initially exposed to the environment, e.g., the impact of an oncoming projectile. Where there is more than one layer, the simple composite may form, for example, a core portion that is sandwiched
5 between two or more rigid layers, as is particularly useful, for example, in helmet applications. Other forms of the complex composite are also suitable, for example a composite comprising multiple alternating layers of simple composite and rigid layer.

10 In the preferred embodiments of the invention, rigid layers are preferably comprised of an impact resistant material, such as steel plate, composite armor plate, ceramic reinforced metallic composite, ceramic plate, concrete, and high strength filament
15 composites (for example, an aramid, polyethylene or glass filament and a high modulus, resin matrix such as an epoxy resin, a phenolic resin, a vinyl ester resin, an unsaturated polyester, nylon 6, nylon 6,6 and polyvinylidene halide). Most preferably, the
20 rigid impact resistant layer is one which is ballistically effective, such as ceramic plates or ceramic reinforced metal composites. A desirable embodiment of our invention is the use of a rigid impact resistant layer which will at least partially
25 deform the initial impact surface of the projectile or cause the projectile to shatter such as aluminum oxide, boron carbide, silicon carbide and beryllium oxide (see Laible, supra, Chapters 5-7 for additional useful rigid layers). For example, a particularly
30 useful ballistic resistant complex composite comprises a simple composite comprising highly-oriented high molecular weight polyethylene filament in a matrix on which is formed at least one layer comprising a material which may be heat
35 resistant, flame resistant, solvent resistant, radiation resistant, or combinations thereof such as stainless steel, copper, aluminum oxides, titanium, titanium boride and the like.

A portion of the rigid impact resistant composite, the volume percent of the simple composite is variable depending upon the desired properties of the final product. The volume percent of the simple composite to the complex composite is ordinarily at least about 10%, preferably at least about 15%, and most preferably at least 20% (for maximizing ballistic resistance). The volume percent of the simple composite to the complex composite is ordinarily at least about 5%, preferably at least about 10%, and most preferably at least about 15% (for maximizing ballistic resistance). The examples illustrate the effectiveness of a simple composite in a complex structure at various percentages of the simple composite to the total. For example, various compromises between structural rigidity and ballistic performance are attainable depending upon the specific material choices and the relative properties of the simple composites and rigid layers.

The multilayer composites of this invention exhibits enhanced peel strength as compared to conventional multilayer composites which results in reduced delamination of the composite on impact. In the preferred embodiments of the invention, peel strength between at least two adjacent layers of the multilayer composite is at least about 1.5 lbs/in as determined by the peel resistance test of ASTM-D-1876-72, and in the more preferred embodiments of the invention, the peel strength between at least two adjacent layers of the composite is equal to or greater than about 3 lbs/in. In the most preferred embodiments of the invention, the peel strength between at least two adjacent layers of the composite is equal to or greater than about 6 lbs/in, with those multilayer composites having layer peel strength equal to or greater than about 8 lbs/in being the composites of choice.

The composites of this invention can be used for conventional purposes. For example, such composites can be used in the fabrication of structural parts, ballistic armor and the like using conventional methods.

The following examples are presented to provide a more complete understanding of the invention and are not to be construed as limitations thereon. In the examples, the following technical terms are used:

(a) "Areal Density" which is the weight of the armor material per unit area usually in Kg/m² or lb/ft².

(b) "V₅₀" which is the projectile velocity which is statistically at the borderline penetration and partial penetrations which has a 50% probability of penetrating the target. The specific techniques, conditions, materials, proportions and reported data set forth to illustrate the principles of the invention are exemplary and should not be construed as limiting the scope of the invention.

EXAMPLE I

This example illustrates the advantages of using a homogeneous blend of a thermoplastic polyamide and a thermoset epoxy as the matrix-resin system. The blend resin system is formulated as shown in Table I.

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<u>Table I</u>	
<u>Components</u>	<u>Weight (g)</u>
1 Araldite 6010(a)	15
2 Versamide 115(b)	15
3 Macromelt 6211(c)	120
4 Toluene(d)	500

(a) "Araldite 6010" is an epoxy manufactured and sold by Ciba-Geigy Corporation of Hawthorne, NY.

(b) "Versamide 115" is a polyamide crosslinking agent manufactured and sold by Henkel Corporation of

Minneapolis, MN, under CAS No. 68410231 has functional groups which are compatible with polyamides. Araldite 6010 is crosslinked with Versamide 115.

- 5 (c) "Macromelt 6211" is a thermoplastic polyamide manufactured and sold by Henkel Corporation of Minneapolis, MN.

 (d) "Toluene was used as a solvent to control the viscosity of the blend for application.

- 10 The above components were homogeneously mixed within a container. The weight ratio between the thermoplastic polyamide (Macromelt 6211) and thermoset epoxy (Araldite 6010) was 80/20. Using this resin system and Spectra 1000 fiber in fabric
15 style 952 (34 x 34 plain weave fabric, commercially available from Allied-Signal Corporation), prepreg was made with approximately 80% fiber by weight and 20% resin by weight. The prepreg was cut into strips of 9" by 1" which were then stacked together.
20 Coupons consisting of 6 layers (strips) were molded under pressure of 1000 psi at a temperature of 121°C for 30 min. These coupons were tested for peel resistance according to ASTM 1876-72, modified by holding the unpeeled portion of the test coupon
25 parallel to the direction of the applied peel force.

- The results are shown in Table II. Ballistic data were not generated for the blend, but it was inferred from the respective V_{50} of Macromelt and vinyl ester that the V_{50} of the blend is between 1808
30 ft/sec and 2000 ft/sec. The peel resistance, which is also an indicator of resistance to deformation and delamination of the blend is much higher than those of the individual resins.

Table II

	Areal Density	V ₅₀	Peel Strength
	(lb/ft ²)	(ft/sec)	(lb/in)
Macromelt 6211(a)	1.55	2000	2.6
5 Blend	N/A*	N/A*	3.9
Vinyl Ester(b)	1.55	1808	1.5

(a) 30 g Macromelt 6211 dissolved in a mixture of 50 g Toluene and 50 g isopropyl alcohol.

10 (b) 30 g solid Derakane 8084 dissolved in 100 g of Toluene. Vinyl ester resin was crosslinked with 0.36 g of Lupersol 256.

EXAMPLE II

This example illustrates yet another blend of
15 thermoplastic and thermoset. The formulation is given in Table III.

Table III

	<u>Components</u>	<u>Weight (g)</u>
	1 Derakane 8084	50
20	2 Benzoyl Peroxide(a)	1
	3 Polyvinyl Butyral(b)	25
	4 Acetone(c)	50
	5 Toluene(c)	25
	6 Denatured ethyl alcohol(c)	25

25 (a) Benzoyl Peroxide is a crosslinking agent for Derakane 8084 vinyl ester.

(b) Polyvinyl Butyral used is manufactured and sold by Monsanto under the trade name Butvar 90.

30 (c) Acetone, toluene and denatured ethyl alcohol comprise a mixed solvent system.

The above formulation was prepregged onto Spectra® 1000 fiber in fabric style 952. The ratio by weight of fiber to dry resin (no solvent) was 79/21. Panels comprised of 30 plies of this prepreg
35 were molded under a pressure of 2000 psi at a

temperature of 105°C for 20 min. The resultant panels have an areal density of 1.55 lb/ft² and a V₅₀ of 1808 ft/sec. Peel resistance of this blend was not tested but it was projected that it would be better than that of vinyl ester alone.

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